THE COLUMBIAN MIRROR
AND
ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Ann.] THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1799. [Vol. VII.--No. 1024

VENDUE.

ON TUESDAY and FRIDAY, in every week, at 10 o'clock in the morning, will be expofed for fale at the Vendue-Store corner of Prince and Water ftreets,

A VARIETY OF

Wet and Dry Goods,

of which the particulars will be given previous to the fale.

The bufinefs of VENDUE MASTER having devolved entirely on the fubfcriber, he informs the Public, that the ftore will always be kept open for the reception of GOODS, and felling fuch articles therein, between the times of Public Sales, as may be on limitation. He likewife offers his fervices in tranfacting any kind of Commiffion Bufinefs,

PHILIP G. MARSTELLER.

THOMAS SIMMS

Has juft received, and for Sale,

30 Barrells of excellent New-York Pippins.;

ALSO,

A few bls. of Cranberries.

November 5.

Freight wanted

For the Brig

GEORGE,

Burthen about 360 hhds. of Tobacco. She is a remarkably ftrong found veffel, and in complete repair, and armed with ten fix pounders. She will be ready to receive a cargo in the courfe of a few days.—For terms apply to Mr. James Wilfon, of this place, or the fubfcribers, in Dumfries.

STEUART & MUSCHETT.

Alexandria, October 19.

Alexandria Brewery.

THE fubfcriber, having taken the above Brewery, lately occupied by Mr. ANDREW WALES, takes the liberty of informing the inhabitants of Alexandria and its Vicinity, that he has commenced that Bufinefs, and will be ready, in the courfe of a week, to fupply all who may honour him with their commands, with

Strong, Table & Small Beer.

From his knowledge and experience in this line, he trufts that he will be able to give general fatisfaction.

He has now for Sale,

GRAINS and YEAST.—The Grains will be delivered every Wednefday and Saturday—The Yeft every day, except Sunday.

WILL'M BILLINGTON.

November 5.

NOTICE.

THE Virginia Company, having nearly completed a very extenfive Brewery, in the vicinity of the city of Richmond, are defirous of engaging as a Tenant a Brewer of experience, talents and induftry.

Such a perfon, applying to the Subfcriber, may have more accurate information on the fubject.

W'M HODGSON.

Alexandria, November 5.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, from the fchooner Mercury, a Norfolk and Alexandria Packet, now lying at Harper's wharf, and commanded by the fubfcriber, an apprentice Boy, named WILLIAM HARMER, between 19 and 20 years of age, long light hair, grey eyes, pale complexion, the fore finger of his left hand carried away by the jamming of a block. He is in a failor's drefs. I will give Ten Dollars to any perfon who will deliver him to me, or Capt. John Muncafter, if taken in Town; and if taken in the country, and delivered as aforefaid, or lodged in any gaol, I will give Twenty Dollars Reward, and pay all reafonable expences.

TRISTRIM BUTLER.

Alexandria, November 2, 1799.

A Houfe for fale.

On the 10th inftant,

A Brick Houfe, on King ftreet, built by Thomas Megruder, and at prefent in an unfinifhed ftate, will be offered for public fale on advantageous terms. A long credit for the whole, or any part of the purchafe money, will be allowed. The terms will be made known on application to Mr. Jacob Hoffman.—The property may be at any time infpected by any perfon difpofed to purchafe.

WALTER JONES,

November 2.

TAKE NOTICE.

There will be offered

FOR SALE,

On Friday the 23th of November next,

A Leafe of Land, for two lives, fuppofed to contain 300 acres, lying in Fairfax county, on the main road leading from Alexandria to Leefburg, and adjoining the old Court Houfe. It is about 14 miles from Alexandria and 10 or 11 from George-Town and the city of Waffhington; whereon are a good dwelling houfe and other convenient out-houfes, an apple and peach orchard. In the latter are upwards of 1400 trees; among the former are 130 winter apple trees, fome of them beginning to bear fruit. This is a very healthy fituation, the plantation in good repair, a fure place for fruit, and has a fufficiency of wood land. Four months' credit will be allowed the purchafer, if required, at the expiration of which time poffeffion will be given, on payment of the purchafe money.

Alfo, at the fame time and place will be fold, fundry Stock, &c. for cafh.

JOHN WILSON.

NB. The above Sale is poftponed to a future day—of which notice will be given.

November 2.

Henry Woodrow & Co.

Refpectfully inform their Friends, that they

HAVE FOR SALE,

AT THIS PLACE,

A fuitable Supply of

Fall & Winter Goods,

Which they will difpofe of on reafonable terms, for cafh or country produce.

Occoquan, Oct. 20, 1799.

Notice is hereby Given

THAT a Petition will be prefented to the next General Affembly of Virginia, to extend the Charter of the Bank of Alexandria.

Sept. 4, 1799. t Nov

Lately Received,

and for Sale by

Anthony Charles Cazenove,

PRINCE-STREET,

Next door to COLONEL HOOE's.

Women's French fhort kid gloves, aforted,
Men's fhammy do.
Ladies' jeaanet and muflinet gloves & mitts
Maids' and girls' do. do.
Dimities and muflinets
Plain, japanned, and tamboured muflins
Muflin fhawls and handkerchiefs
Thread, cotton, and filk handkerchiefs and fhawls,
Irifh linens, and German do.
Marfeilles and cotton counterpanes
White and coloured pealings
Silks aforted
Sattin and chintz ribbon, do.
Oftrich and bunch feathers
White beads,
Black laces

An elegant aforfment of

WATCHES AND JEWELLERY.

And a variety of other articles.

ALSO

A Forte Piano,

a little out of repair, to be fold very low.

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE BY

A. C. Cazenove,

Ladies' French long Kid Gloves, white and coloured,
Ditto, fhort ditto,
Mens do. white Kid do.
Ditto Chamois do.
Ladies' fhort do. white and coloured,
Ditto long do. do. do.

Aug. 24. 1aw

Thompfon & Veitch

HAVE IMPORTED,

In the brigs Fanny, from London, and George, from Liverpool,

Fall Goods;

Alfo, 8, 10 and 20d. Nails.

October 17.

John Duffey,

Has juft received a Quantity of

TORTOISE SHELL,

and has now ready FOR SALE, a General Affortment of

Shell, Horn & Ivory Combs,

WHIPS, CANES, & BRUSHES,

by wholefale and retail—as ufual at the moft reduced prices.

October 5.

TO BE RENTED,

AN excellent STORE, on Royal Street, near the Market Square, formerly occupied by Meffrs. Polkinhorne & Andrews.—For particulars enquire at faid Store, or at the Office of the Columbian Mirror.

October 20.

The Subfcriber offers for Sale,

Three hundred and forty

Acres of LAND; on which he now lives—a fmall Tract adjoining (quantity not known) and another Tract oppofite Dumfries, containing 194 acres—On the firft mentioned tract are a comfortable dwelling houfe and convenient out houfes, fuitable for the plantation.—Any further defcription of the land is thought unneceffary ——Poffeffion may be had next Chriftmas.

He has alfo for Sale, eight or ten likely Slaves. For the lands fecure and early payments will be expected.

ROBERT GRAHAM.

Quantico, October 18, 1799.

NOTICE

To any perfon or perfons who may have any unfettled claim againft the eftate of David Peacock, late of Alexandria, deceafed, that power is veffed in me to fettle the fame—If not prefented agreeable to law, they will be excluded.

I have to Rent,

The Houfe now occupied by James M'Rea, on Columbus, near King Street. The premifes to be feen any time, and poffeffion given at a fhort notice.

PHILIP WANTON.

October 26.

John G. Ladd

HAS JUST RECEIVED

A Quantity of

Cabinet-work Furniture,

Elegantly wrought, of mahogany, in the newefh fafhion; conffting of

Tables
Chairs
Bureaus
Book-Cafes
Defks and
Scrutoires of different forms,

And will be fold on very moderate terms.

October 28.

SALT.

1600 Bufhels of coarfe and fine Salt,

AND

500 Bufhels of Corn,

Juft received, and for Sale, by

CATLETT & MEEKS.

October 7.

Paffurage.

EXCELLENT PASTURAGE for Horfes, adjacent to the Federal Spring. For particulars enquire at the office of the Mirror.

Sept. 21.

GLOBE TAVERN.

THE fubfcriber wifhes to difpofe of the Leafe which he now holds of that valuable property the GLOBE TAVERN, in the Town of Alexandria. The extreme ill health which himfelf and family have experienced fince their removal from the lower parts of this ftate, is the only motive which could induce him to refign fo advantageous a fituation.

PETER KEMP.

October 15.

TO BE SOLD, FOR READY MONEY,

On the 26th of November next,

A LOT of GROUND, on Queen-ftreet, fronting on faid ftreet 123 feet, and extending back 176 feet; late the property of Samuel M'Lean, deceafed—for the purpofe of difcharging the debts due from his eftate.

ANDREW WALES,

Acting Executor.

October 24.

JUST RECEIVED

Per the fchooner Porcupine, and offered

FOR SALE BY

Wm. Hartfhorne & Son,

70 Puncheons Grenada Rum and
10 do. Martinico Molaffes

Alfo per the fchr. Polly, from Maffachufetts.

A Cafe of Writing paper,
Do. Hats.
A few boxes Soap & Candles, and
74 Pieces Tow Linen.
8th Month 7.

For Sale, or Rent,

THE TENEMENT, lately occupied by James Watfon, fituate on the interfection of Prince and Pitt ftreets, fronting on the former forty nine feet and extending ninety four feet along the latter.

—ALSO—

A valuable Store-Houfe and Lot in Georgetown, on the main ftreet and in the moft eligible fituation for bufinefs—fronting thereon about forty feet and extending backwards two hundred and forty feet or more, lately occupied by T. I. Beatty.

For terms, apply to

WILLIAM HODGSON.

Alexandria, Sept. 7, 1799.

Jacob Hoffman,

Has received by the Apollo, via Baltimore, part of his

FALL GOODS,

among which are

CLOTHS,
Coatings,
Swanfdown,
Flannels,
Calicoes,
Drab & mixed Plaines,

KERSEYS,
Halfthicks.
Kendal Cottons,
Striped and Rofe Blankets,
Welch Plaines, &c.

He expects the remainder of his Fall aforfment by the firft veffel from Liverpool to this port.

Sept. 26.

FALL GOODS.

James Wilfon

HAS RECEIVED,

By the Fanny, from London, part of his

FALL GOODS,

Conffting of

Superfine cloths and caffimeres
Coatings
Halfthicks
Fearnaughts
Flannels
Plains
Kerfeys
German and Britifh oznaburgs

Sheetings
Doulaffes,
Calicoes
Shauls
Thickfets & corduroys
Stuffs of all kinds
Nails and Window Glafs

He is in daily expectation of receiving the remainder of his Fall Goods, by the George, from Liverpool, and Franklin, from London.

October 6.

Catlett and Meeks

Have juft received, and offer for fale at their Store, next door to the corner of Prince, on Union Street—

8000 wt. beft Green Coffee in bags
800 wt. Loaf and Lump Sugar
120 wt. real Spanifh Indigo.
1ft & 2d quality Barbados and Surinam Sugars, in hhds. and bbls.
Molaffes in do.
Whifkey in do. and tierces
Shad and Herrings in do.
Spanifh Segars in boxes
1 trunk of Ladies' fhoes

Together with a fmall quantity of BACON

July 25. tf

Marfhal's Sale.

WILL BE SOLD,

On Friday the 15th of November, in front of Meffrs. Hewes & Miller's Vendue-Store,

3 Trunks of Playing-Cards,

one cafk of Rum, one barrel of Rum, and one barrel of Whifkey, which were condemned by the Court of Admiralty, and fold for the benefit of the United States.

EDWARD DENEALE, D. M.

October 28.

A HORSE.

TO BE SOLD, or BARTERED, for Eaft, Weft India or Country Produce,

A Handfome Horfe, Saddle and Bridle.—Enquire of THOMAS CRUSE, who has juft received

For Sale,

One ton of Cheefe, Irifh Linen, Diapers, Table-cloths, &c.

October 19.

A Schoolmafter,

Who is capable of inftructing youth in reading, writing, arithmetic, Latin, Greek and the practical branches of the Mathematics, is willing to embrace an eftablifhment in the country. He will be found complete in his profeffion.—A decided preference would be given to a vacancy in any feminary furnifhed with a mathematical apparatus.

Letters, poft paid, directed to Z. M. at the Poft Office, will be attended to.

Alexandria, October 19. WILSON.

The Columbian Mirror
AND
ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE

IMPORTANT COMMERCIAL DOCUMENT
CONTINUED.

The terms of the instructions are these: they are incapable of being misunderstood: "In case the commander should meet with any ships of war of other nations, one or more of any fleet whatever, then the commander is to treat them with all possible friendship, and not to give any occasion of enmity. but if you meet with a foreign armed vessel which should be desirous of having further assurance that your frigate belongs to the king of Sweden, then the commander is by the Swedish flag and salute to make known that it is so; or if they would make any search amongst the merchant vessels under your convoy, which ought to be endeavoured to be prevented as much as possible, then the commander is, in case such thing should be insisted upon, and that remonstrances could not be amicably made, and that notwithstanding your amicable comportment, the merchant ships should nevertheless be violently attacked, then violence must be opposed against violence." Removing mere civility of expression, what is the real import of these instructions? Neither more nor less than this, according to my apprehension: "If you meet with the cruisers of the belligerent states and they express an intention of visiting and searching the merchant ships, you are to *talk* them out of their purpose if you can—and if you can't, you are to *fight* them out of it."—That is the plain English, and, I presume the plain Swedish of the matter.

Were these instructions confined to the frigate, or were they accepted and acted upon by the merchantmen? That they were acted upon is already shewn in the affidavit which I have stated;—that they were deliberately accepted, appears from their own instructions, which exactly tally with them. These instructions declare in express terms "that all merchant ships during the time they are under convoy of his majesty's ships are earnestly forbidden to suffer the boats of any foreign nation to board them for the sake of visiting or searching; but in case such boats shew an intention of coming along side, the merchant ships are to sheer from them." It appears from the attestations that the obedience of these merchantmen outran the letter of their instructions.

Whatever then was done upon this occasion was not done by the unadvised rashness of one individual, but it was an instructed and premeditated act—an act common to all the parties concerned in it; and of which every part belongs to all; and for which all parties being associated with one common intent, are legally and equitably answerable.

This being the actual state of the facts, it is proper for me to examine, 2dly, what is their legal state, or in other words to what considerations they are justly subject according to the law of nations; for which purpose I state a few principles of that system of law which I take to be incontrovertible.

1st. That the right of visiting and searching merchant ships upon the high seas, whatever be the ships, whatever be the cargoes, whatever be the destinations, is an incontestible right of the lawfully commissioned cruizers of a belligerent nation. I say, be the ships, the cargoes, and the destinations what they may, because, till they are visited and searched, it does not appear what the ships, or the cargoes, or the destinations are, and it is for the purpose of ascertaining these points, that the necessity of this right of visitation and search exists. This right is so clear in principle that no man can deny it, who admits the legality of maritime capture; because if you are not at liberty to ascertain by sufficient enquiry whether there is property that can legally be captured, it is impossible to capture. Even those who contend for the inadmissible rule, that free ships make free goods, must admit the exercise of this right at least for the purpose of ascertaining whether the ships are free ships or not. The many European treaties which refer to this right, refer to it as pre-existing, and merely regulate the exercise of it. All writers upon the law of nations unanimously acknowledge it without the exception of Hubner himself, the great champion of neutral privileges. In fact no man in the least degree conversant in affairs of this kind has ever, that I know of, breathed a doubt upon it. The right must unquestionably be exercised with as little of personal harshness and of vexation in the mode as possible; but soften it as much as you can, it is still a right of force, tho' of lawful force—something in the nature of civil process, where force is employed, but a lawful force, which cannot lawfully be resisted. For it is a wild conceit that wherever force is used, it may be forcibly resisted; a lawful force cannot lawfully be resisted. The only case where it can be so in matters of this nature, is in the state of war and conflict between two countries, where one part has a perfect right to attack by force, and the other has an equally perfect right to repell by force. But in the relative situation of two countries at peace with each other, no such conflicting rights can possibly coexist.

2dly. That the authority of the sovereign of the neutral country being interposed in any manner of mere force cannot legally vary the rights of lawfully commissioned belligerent cruiser; I say legally, because what may be given, or be fit to be given, in the administration of this species of law, to considerations of comity or of national policy, and views of the matter which, sitting in this court, I have no right to entertain. All that I assert is that legally it cannot be maintained, that if a Swedish commissioned cruiser, during the wars of his own country, has a right by the law of nations to visit and examine neutral ships, the king of England, being neutral to Sweden, is authorised by that law to obstruct the exercise of that right with respect to the merchant ships of this country. I add this, that I cannot but think that if he obstructed it by force, it would very much resemble (with all due reverence be it spoken) it would very much resemble an opposition of illegal violence to legal right. Two sovereigns may unquestionably agree (if they think fit) by special covenant, that the presence of one of their armed ships along with merchant ships shall be mutually understood to imply, that nothing is to be found in that convoy of merchant ships inconsistent with amity or neutrality; and if they consent to accept this pledge, no third party has a right to quarrel with it any more than with any other pledge which they may agree mutually to accept. But surely no sovereign can legally compel the acceptance of such a security by mere force. The only security known to the laws of nations upon this subject, independent of all special covenant, is the right of personal visitation and search to be exercised by those who have the interest in making it. I am not ignorant, that amongst the loose doctrines which modern fancy, under the various denominations of philosophy and philanthropy, and I know not what, have thrown upon the world, it has been within these few years advanced or rather insinuated, that it might possibly be well if such a security were accepted. Upon such authorised speculations it is not necessary for me to descant: the law and practice of nations (I include particularly the practice of Sweden when it happens to be belligerent) give them no sort of countenance; and until that law and practice are new modelled in such a way as may surrender the known and ancient rights of some nations to the present convenience of other nations (which nations may perhaps remember to forget them, when they happen to be themselves belligerent) no reverence is due to them; they are the elements of that system which, if it is consistent, has for its real purpose an entire abolition of capture in war—that is, in other words, to change the nature of hostility, as it has ever existed amongst mankind, and to introduce a state of things not yet seen in the world, that of a military war and a commercial peace. If it were fit, that such a state should be introduced in an avowed and intelligible manner, and not in a way which, professing gravely to adhere to that system which has for centuries prevailed among civilized states, and urging at the same time a pretension utterly inconsistent with all its known principles, delivers over the whole matter at once to eternal controversy and conflict, at the expence of the constant hazard of the harmony of states, and of the lives and safeties of innocent individuals.

3dly. That the penalty for the violent contravention of this right is the confiscation of the property withheld from visitation and search. For the proof of this I need only refer to Vattel, one of the most correct and certainly not the least indulgent of modern professors of public law. In Book III. c. vii. sect. 114, he expresses himself thus: "On ne peut empecher le transport des effets de contrebande, till'on recontre ennemi. On est donce en droit de les visiter. Quelques nations puissantes ont refuse en differents tems de se soumettres a cette visite, aujourdhui vaisseaux neutre, qui refuseroit it souffrir la visite, le feroit, condamner par cela seul comme etant de bonne prise." And to be sure the only marvel in the case is, that he should mention it as a law, merely modern when it is remembered that it is a principle, not only of the civil law, (on which great part of the law of nations is founded,) but of the private jurisprudence of most countries in Europe, that a contumacious refusal to submit to fair inquiry infers all the penalties of convicted guilt.

Conformably to this principle we find in the celebrated French ordinance of 1681, now in force, article 12th, "That every vessel shall be good prize in case of resistance and combat;" and Volin, in his commentary, p. 81, says expressly, that although the expression, in in the conjunctive, yet that the resistance alone is sufficient he refers to the Spanish ordinance of 1718, evidently copied from it in which it is expressed in the disjunctive," in case of resistance or combat." And recent instances are at hand and within view, in which it appears that Spain continues to act upon this principle. The first time in which it occurs to my notice on the inquiries I can make in the institutes of our own country respecting matters of this nature, is in order of council, 1664, articles, which directs, "That when any ship, met withal by the Royal Navy or other ship commissionated, shall fight or make resistance, the said ship, and goods shall be adjudged lawful prize;"—a similar article occurs in the proclamation of 1672. I am aware, that in those orders and proclamotions are to be found some articles not very consistent with the law of nations as understood now, or indeed at that time; for they are expressly censured by Lord Clarendon. But the article I refer to is not of those he reprehends, and is observable that Sir William Wiseman, then the king's advocate general, who reported upon the articles in 1673, and expresses a disapprobation of some of them as harsh and novel, does not mark this article with any observation of censure. I am therefore warranted in saying that it was the rule, and the undisputed rule of the British Admiralty.

I will not say that that rule may not have been broken in upon in some instances by considerations of comity or of policy, by which it may be fit that the administration of this species of law should be tempered in the hands of those tribunals which have a right to entertain and apply them; for no man can deny that a state may recede from its extreme rights, and that its supreme councils are authorised to determine in what cases it may be fit to do so, the particular captor having in no case any other right and title than what the state itself would possess under the same facts of capture. But I stand with confidence upon all fair principles of reason, upon the distinct authority of Vattel, upon the institutes of other great maritime countries, as well as those of our own country, when I venture to lay it down, that by the law of nations, as now understood, a deliberate and continued resistance to search on the part of a neutral vessel to a lawful cruiser, is followed by the legal consequence of confiscation.

[To be continued.]

ANECDOTE.

Mr. Huntington, late Governor of Connecticut.

[*Communicated for Jenks' Portland Gazette.*]

IN that part of Windham called Scotland, Mr. Huntington was born and educated. In the same place lived captain J. K. a respectable farmer, possessed of strong natural powers of mind and original wit, decently improved by education. When Mr. Huntington was a boy capt. K. was very popular with his townsmen, and often filled the highest offices in their gift. Honest, industrious, sensible and witty, his company was courted, and he was generally respected by his acquaintance.

It happened, however, that a series of misfortunes overtook him, which prudence could neither foresee nor prevent. To extricate himself he was obliged to dispose of his property in Scotland. After all charging the demands which he voluntarily obliged himself to pay, he removed to a neighboring town, and being unable to purchase, rented a farm.

As public employment was what he never coveted, he cheerfully and contentedly devoted himself to farming, making himself agreeable to his neighbors, without wishing to extend his acquaintance. In this rural and obscure retreat captain K. spent the remainder of his days.

Mr. Huntington, bred to the law, removed from Scotland and commenced business at Norwich. His distinguished merit soon brought him into public—he rapidly passed through the various grades of office to the Presidency of Congress, and after this was Governor of the state of Connecticut, and was annually elected to that office till his death.*

After Mr. Huntington become governor he had leisure to attend to his friends, which for some years before and through the whole of the American war, he seldom could enjoy.

While a youth he was taught to look up with respect to captain K. whom he saw in affluent circumstances, and honored and respected by his townsmen. Many years had passed since he had seen him, and greatly were their situations and circumstances altered. He determined however to look up his ancient friend and make him a visit in his retreat. With this intent he took a horse, and unattended by a single servant, rode nearly twenty miles, called upon a respectable clergyman and communicated his intention, of whom he learnt that captain K. lived about sixty miles distant. In the morning, accompanied by the clergyman, he rode to captains K's house and found nobody within but the good old lady his wife. The clergyman, in a manner which he judged would least discompose, told her that his companion was Governor Huntington, and desired her to lend for capt. K. who was in the field. Having seated her guests in a room, which, though void of ornament, bore every mark of neatness, she collected the capt's. best suit, and went hastily to call him, told him what guests they had, desiring him to dress with all expedition and come to the house.

Yes, yes, said the capt. do you go in & give them a mug of cyder, and I will come directly. Capt. K. was not easily disturbed, instead of putting on the cloaths, he took the bundle under his arm, and in his frock and trowsers, deliberately walked to the house. He addressed himself to his guests in a manner which made them agreeable, convincing them that he felt pleased with the visit.

"My wife and I," said he, "are old folks and unacquainted with modern politeness. You will find nothing about us," addressing the Governor, "but rusticity, simplicity and honesty; I believe we have been able to preserve the latter, through every scene we have passed, since you were familiar at our house." The Governor conversed in the most familiar manner, dined and spent the greatest part of the day with capt. K. The cloaths which the old lady carried into the field to her husband, he brought in under his arm, and, after an introduction to his guests remarked, "Governor, your unexpected visit has a little ruffled my wife, who is not much acquainted with great folks; here are my sabbath day cloaths, which she intreated me to put on before I came to the house, but I should have appeared a just object of ridicule, had I come from the field, where I was labouring, in my best habit. The Governor of Connecticut expects to find husbandmen in frocks and trowsers. A pleasing incident has released me from the labors of the field to-day, and after I have smoked my pipe, I will dress for the occasion."

Various topics were the theme of conversation, which was in general sprightly, and occasionally interspersed with the captain's native wit. "I can remember," said captain K. "when my company was courted and myself respected beyond my merit: my neighbors meant to honor me by chooling me captain; they sent me to the general assembly, and I was most wholly employed in public business; but I long since met with a heavy reverse of fortune—my friends pitied, but could not relive me. Sammy Huntington, whom I loved when a boy, is now governor;—and captain E. whom he then honored and respected, is now a humble tenant. While others, who were, perhaps, under obligation to have remembered, have long since ceased to employ a thought about me. I feel myself overpaid in the unexpected, unsolicited honor, I have this day received from my old friend, who was under no obligation to me, I have long since bid adieu to the world, and I will now balance my account against it on the score of gratitude."

The governor afterwards remarked, that this was one of the most pleasant visits he ever made—that captain K. appeared the

* *It is worthy of remark, that the state of Connecticut, whose, constitution of government is the most democratic of any in the union, has uniformly re elected, by annual election, their Governors till they were unable to sustain the office, by infirmity or death; or have voluntarily resigned it.*

some agreeable companion in indigence, that he did in affluence; that his disposition, naturally amiable, was not soured by misfortune; and that this visit afforded him the most instructive and useful reflections.

Alexandria, November 7.

The following dates, relative to the destiny of Louis XVI. have been brought together and contrasted.

—

21st April, 1770, marriage of Louis at Vienna.

21st June, 1770, rejoicing at Paris on account of his marriage.

21st January, 1772, festival on the birth of the first Dauphin.

21st June, 1791, the king's flight to Varennes.

21st September, 1792, abolition of royalty.

21st *January*, 1793. *Louis beheaded.*

Of the sanguinary members of the convention who voted for the king's death forty have been guilotined—six have killed themselves—four have been assassinated—two were found dead in a field—and one died in irons, in less than four years after that unhappy event, to wit:

The duke of Orleans, called Philip Egalite; Maximilian Robespierre, Robespierre the younger, Anacharsis Cloots, George Couthon, De Saint Just, Brissot, Vergniaud, Duprat, Babecqui, Bernard, Brotteau, J. Boileau, Garnier, La Sourec, Carra, Beauvais, Danton, Camille des Moulins, Febre d'Eglantine, De l'Auny, Chabot, La Croix, Philippeaux, Borriere, Julien, Hubert, Soubrany, Duroy Bourbette, Chenier, Bamel, Duadet, Lacombe, Huguet, and Offelin—guillotined.

Irebas, Lidon, Valaze, Romme, Dufrenoy and Manre—killed themselves.

Le Pelleriet, Marat, Cambon, and Ferrand—assassinated.

Buzot and Pethion—found dead in a field. Perrin—died in irons.

Bal. Pap.

—

The Directory have appointed citizens Forou, Fauchet, and Adet, commissioners at St. Domingo; Jeannet, Barot and Gen. Laveaux, at Guadaloupe, & Victor Hugues, at Cayenne.

SAVANNAH, OCTOBER 18.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this city, received from his friend in Boston, dated September 29th.

"On Friday last, the sufferers by the British spoliations chose a committee to wait on the president to know what they had to expect, and what position it would be proper for them to take in consequence of the commissioners rising in London. The president declared he had not received official information from Mr. Pickering, of that event; (letters from Mr. Gare, the American commissioner, to his friends here, have been in town 3 weeks to that effect) but would go on to Philadelphia a month sooner in consequence of it.—It is difficult to determine whether the English or French are most execrated. The envoys to France leave here soon, and a rupture with England is considered to be more than probable, indeed it is expected."

September 30th. "The president left town this day for the southward, in consequence of what I wrote you yesterday."

NEW-YORK, OCTOBER 1.

Mr. Parker, the celebrated traveller, gives an account of a tree in the interior of Africa, which yields butter of a most excellent kind, and the cultivation of which is among the first objects of African industry. Our readers know that the bread fruit tree is the spontaneous product of the South Sea islands—Could these invaluable productions be brought to perfection in this country, how comfortable might a man eat his bread and butter, in spite of monopolizing corn-dealers.

PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER 2.

"We are yet without any intelligence by the reported arrival at the Vineyard. The Boston papers of Saturday last are barren. *Rumor*, however, in consequence of this supposed arrival, has already performed wonders. Before the coffee house had closed last evening, she had marched 10,000 French troops all the way from Paris into Holland—formed a junction with the Dutch general Daendels—attacked the duke of York—*Defeated* him—and forced his army to retreat to the Helder Point—and all this in the short space of nine hours! From the *rapidity* with which these operations have been conducted, we may fairly conclude, that before the mail is opened on Monday morning, she will have succeeded in *drowning the whole British army in the Texel!*

The navy office will be removed to town this day.

—

The dukes of Orleans and Montponsier, counts Beanjolos, and Montjoy, connexions of the cidevant royal family of France, have arrived at Nassau, New-Providence, from the Havanna, in a Spanish king's vessel.

PHILOSOPHICL HALL,
November 1st, 1799.

At a meeting of the American Philosophical Society, it was resolved, That "the Society will, in future, make a publication of a volume of their transactions, or a part thereof, in every year, on or before the 1st day of November; and that all papers which, previous to the 1st day of September, shall be directed to be published, be immediately thereafter put into the hands of the Printer; after which no communication received shall be inserted in the volume of that year."

Extracted from the minutes,
ADAM SEYBERT, *Sec'ry.*

The different printers in the United States are requested to publish the above.

BALTIMORE, NOVEMBER 4.

The Susanna, capt. J. A. Smith, of and from Baltimore to Havanna, on the 29th September, off the island of Abaco, and the Hole in the Wall being in sight, fell in with the British sloop of war Arab, capt. Capel, commander, who sent his boat with an officer on board, and demanded the log-book and papers of said schooner; which having obtained, he afterwards sent fourteen men and two officers to take possession of and search her; it having appeared per log book, that she had carried contraband articles on a former voyage, though not on this, as every article after being strictly overhauled was found to be right, the cargo was restored and the hatches accordingly again secured. The Arab shortly after gave chase to another schooner, keeping on board the papers of the Susanna, which was still in possession of the British officers, who determined also to pursue the chace, and endeavour to board it before the Arab.—For which purpose they carried a great press of sail, though repeatedly remonstrated against by capt. Smith in the strongest terms, who alledged that the schooner must lose her spars or be upset.—His remonstrances, however, were disregarded, and the weather being squally and rainy, she shortly after went over.—Some of the crew saved themselves by means of the Arab's pinnace, which was cut adrift, and which they took up at the commencement of the chase; the remainder were taken up by the schooner Alexander, of Charleston, also a prize to the Arab, which was about four miles astern of capt. Smith, at the time the misfortune happened. After this disaster captain Capel sent the papers of the Susanna to capt. Smith, on board the Alexander, with a message informing him "he was sorry for the accident, but did not know what to say." Capt. Smith afterwards reached Havanna in the Alexander, where he protested against capt. Capel, his officers, &c. by whose conduct the loss of the Susanna was effected.

Capt. Smith by this misfortune lost every thing, even part of the cloths from his back, and observes that his captors had not the humanity to give him or his crew a farthing's worth to alleviate their distress.

Extract of a letter from Messrs. P. Blain & George Reinholdt, to their correspondents in this city, dated Havanna, 17th October, 1799.

"We have now to acquaint you that our intendant has this day issued an order to the custom house, granting permission for the introduction of dry goods (cotton manufacture excepted) into this place by neutral vessels, and which indulgence will continue until the pleasure of the king is known.

NOVEMBER 5.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Havana, to a merchant in this city, dated October 15.

"The American commerce in this quarter has remained unprotected for these 3 months past, not a single government vessel having been here since that time.—There are three or four French privateers fitting out here for the express purpose of capturing Americans. We cannot divine the cause why government have not sent any of their cruisers here, as the property imported here from the United States of America, is more valuable than the commerce from the United States to all the other islands together."

The surrender of Jonathan Robbins has given rise to much clamour in various parts of the United States. The discussion has been conducted in many places with too much party heat and animosity to afford the candid enquirer the information which he might wish on so important a subject. But while this remark applies to various parts of the union, we are happy to observe that the question has been dispassionately, eloquently and ably discussed in the Charleston City Gazette, by two champions, "A South Carolina Planter" and "An Observer," whose talents and characters, set them on a par and leave every point to be decided by argument, reason and the merits of the case.

On a constitutional question, involving on the one hand the life and liberty of the citizen, and on the other, the force of treaties and the good faith of the nation, we have used great precaution. We wished not to censure nor inflame the public mind with the crudities of every hot-brained zealot, but to give our readers a candid discussion when in our power, of a subject so interesting to all. We have, therefore, selected the above two writers, and as they appeared in the Charleston paper, shall lay their sentiments before the readers of the Federal Gazette.

—

The light-house, lately erected on Clark's Point, at the entrance of New-Bedford harbor, (Mass.) was lighted on the evening of the 12th ultimo.

FOR THE COLUMBIAN MIRROR.

In Vindication of the Poems signed DELLA CRUSCA.

WHY urge the unskill'd Muse to praise
The elegance of DELLA CRUSCA's lays?
Why DARE her to avow his fame,
And imperious cry—"Oblivion seeks his name?

What tho' the Pedant scorns his verse,
And strives to seize the laurels he has won,
Genius shall long his deeds rehearse,
And weep and mourn her favorite gone.

Was it not herself that spoke
Upon the plain of Fontenoy?
Sure 'twas her eloquence the silence broke,
When on the "rough rocks' giddy height,"
He mused on "Time's neglected flight,"
And wept departed joy.

When love inspired his breast,
And all the phrenzy of the passion prest
On his disordered, yet enraptured mind;
If then, his muse
Suffered light nonsense to diffuse
Her cobweb o'er the glowing line,
And half obscure the verse divine,
Know, 'twas the true effect of love and genius unconfined.

Cold and insensate must that bosom be
That thrills not at his fervid song,
If haply such—O! lifeless mortal flee,
And leave the captious throng:
For who would DELLA CRUSCA's verse disprove
Can never, never feel the joys of love.

Humanity, with purest ray,
Beams o'er the energetic lay,
When for the "Slave" he forms his verse,
And the full soul his solemn truths rehearse;
Who does not feel them throbbing at his breast?
Who will not cry with him "the Negro shall be blest?"

Of learning long he trod the sacred shade,
And his fine taste display'd
The never-dying beauties he explored,
Beauties with which his mind was stored.
Let Gifford write his censuring strains,
So long as sensibility remains,
So long as Feeling, Taste, and Love are known,
Will DELLA CRUSCA hold his envied throne.

LAURA.

Alexandria, November 5.

☞ *The Wholesale and Retail Dealers in foreign Merchandise are requested to meet this Evening at the Court House, at 6 o'clock, to form a plan for effecting a repeal of the Law which levies a tax of 40 dollars on the former, and 15 on the latter.*

November 7.

A CONVENIENT
DWELLING-HOUSE
To let by the quarter or year.
June 18. R. T. HOOE.

Public Vendue.

TO-MORROW
Will be sold, at the Vendue Store,
Rum in hogsheads
Brandy and Gin in pipes
Molasses in hogsheads
Port and Malaga Wine in casks
Sugar in casks
Soap in boxes
60 dozen of London Porter,
With a general assortment of
Dry Goods,
Consisting of cloths, cassimers, calicoes, handkerchiefs, linens, osnaburgs, one bale of hams, and a number of other articles.
P. G. MARSTELLER.
November 7.

The subscriber will continue
to deliver in all the next year, about two thousand Cords of Wood, at his Landing, on Potomak Creek, consisting of oak, pine, &c.—Likewise, a quantity of valuable Ship Timber, consisting of white oak, cedar and mulberry, which will be sold as it stands. Any person or persons, wishing to become a purchaser or purchasers, must apply before the fifteenth of December next. No person need apply unless well recommended for punctuality. Those disposed to contract may know the terms by applying to Messrs. Ricketts & Newton, of Alexandria, Mr. John T. Mason, of George-Town, or myself, on the premises.
LEWIS WAUGH.
Potomak Creek, King George County, Nov. 7. 1D15.

Taken up by the subscriber
on a stray, a MARE, about thirteen hands high; her colour a dark roan; her age four years last Spring, branded on the near buttock S—Appraised to nine pounds twelve shillings, and legally posted.
WESTLEY ADAMS.
November 6.

FOR SALE,
Sugar in Hhds. and Barrels,
Coffee in bags,
25 Barrels of excellent Pork,
A few elegant Marble Chimney Pieces,
About 50 crates assorted Earthen Ware,
A few casks of sheathing and scupper nails.
W. HODGSON.

WE WISH TO LET
The House adjoining Adam Lynn's, lately occupied by Bickly & Buckner.
W. HARTSHORNE & SON.
6 Month 19, 1799.

For Sale,
UPWARDS of 300 acres of LAND, near Greenwich, on the road leading to Dumfries, from which it is distant 25 miles. There are about 200 acres of land cleared—there are on it two good dwelling houses, one with four fireplaces. There are also a tanyard, bark mill and 7 or 8 vats, all in good order. This land will be sold cheap, and part payment received in goods, if agreeable to the purchaser. For terms apply to Mr. James Taylor, at Buckland, who is fully authorised to sell; or to the subscriber, in Fauquier county, near the Thoroughfare Mill.
THOMAS P. THORNTON.
October 21.

FOR SALE,
VERY CHEAP,
Three thousand six hundred
and six ACRES of LAND, in the county of Hampshire, on the north fork of Little Cape Capon, including the waters thereof, granted in in eleven surveys, by Lord Fairfax upwards of 20 years since.

ALSO,
Thirteen hundred ACRES, or thereabouts, in the county of Fairfax, on Pohick Run and its branches, three miles from the Occoquan Mills, twelve from Alexandria, and three from tide-water. On the several tracts which make this quantity are six tenants, all at will, and nearly two thirds of the land in woods.

LIKEWISE,
Two hundred and thirty ACRES, on Bull Run, in the said county, 24 miles from Alexandria, 14 from Dumfries—Of this about 60 acres are cleared. It is occupied by a tenant at will, at the yearly rent of Seventy Dollars.

Demands upon the subscriber being now pressing, and expected at Christmas to be more so, he will, upon payment of one half of the purchase money, give a great bargain, and liberal credit for the remainder.
ALEXANDER HENDERSON.
Dumfries, October 8, 1799. 1mx

Fresh Lemon Juice.

JUST ARRIVED, AND FOR SALE,
By the Subscriber, at his store, on Prince-Street,
A Large quantity of Lemon Juice, of a superior quality, by the cask, dozen or bottle, suitable for tavern or family use. A profitable allowance will be made to those who purchase to sell again.
M. ROBINSON,
October 22.

☞ A YOUNG MAN, who writes a good hand, may hear of employment by enquiring of the Printer.

October 10.

James Kennedy, Jun.

In addition to his former Assortment has imported, in the Fanny, from London,

A Quantity of

Drugs, Patent Medicines, Paints, & Dye Stuffs.

The following are a part:

WHITE, red and black lead, Spanish whiting and Spanish brown, dry, white lead, Spanish brown, Venetian red and green paint ground in oil, Church's Cough Drops, essential salt of vinegar, peppermint drops and Lozenges, salt of lemon, shaving soap and wash balls, best Durham mustard by the pound or bottle, &c. with a number of other articles, too tedious to enumerate, which will be sold for cash or country produce or to punctual customers on a short credit.

THE undersigned being appointed Commissioners to superintend the building of the Leesburg Academy, notify that they are ready to receive Proposals from any person or persons, who will undertake the Building, which is to be 63 feet in front, and 30 in width; to be of brick, and divided into two rooms and passage on each floor; the first floor to be elevated four feet from the surface, the first story 13 feet high, and the second 11. Proposals by letter, post paid, directed to the Commissioners at Leesburg, will be attended to.

THOMAS L. LEE,
WILSON C. SELDON,
JOSEPH SMITH,
THOMAS SIM,
JOHN LITTLEJOHN, } Com'rs.

October 10, 1799.

To be Sold, or Rented,

A LOT in the town of Hillsborough (Loudoun County) containing one quarter of acre, with a two-story Stone DWELLING-HOUSE thereon, 34 feet by 20, two rooms and a passage seven feet wide on the first floor, two large rooms above and a convenient cellar underneath, a stone building adjoining the house 26 feet by 15, with a dining room in one end, a kitchen in the other, and a handsome portico before the door—Also, a clover lot of half an acre well inclosed with a post and rail fence; a stone stable thereon 20 by 15 feet with a room in one end for cutting straw, &c. All the buildings are new and well finished, situate in a fertile and healthy part of the country, on the main road leading from Keyes's Ferry to Alexandria and the city of Washington, which makes this property valuable either as a stand for a store or tavern. Any person inclined to purchase or rent may know the terms by applying to the subscriber living on or near the premises. Possession may be had immediately.

JOHN JANNEY.

Hillsborough, Sept. 30, 1799. eS. tf.

RECEIVED

Per schooner Trial, Capt. Hand, from Philadelphia,

A consignment of

Ticklenburgs, Oznaburgs,

Hessians, Brown and White Rolls, Dowlas, Flanders Linens, &c. &c. which will be sold commodious for cash.

HEWES & MILLER.

and for Sept. 24.

with or

equitable

John Richards,

This HAVING regularly attended to the study it is pro of Physic, Surgery and Midwifery, at the is their leges of Edinburg and Glasgow, and practised for a considerable number of years in Ireland, respectfully informs the inhabitants of Alexandria and its vicinity, that he offers his services in his professional line. He flatters himself, from an unremitting attention to his patients, and the quality of his Medicine, to merit the esteem and confidence of the public.

King-street, Alexandria, Oct. 31, 1799.

RAN AWAY, on the 25th ult. from the subscriber, living near Culpepper Court-House, a Negro Man, named JACK, about 30 years old, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, very muscular, full faced, wide nostrils, large eyes, a down look, speaks slowly, and wore his hair cued; had on when he eloped a white shirt, grey broadcloth coat, mixed cassimere waistcoat and breeches, a brown hat, faced underneath with green, and a pair of boots. He formerly belonged to Mr. Augustin Baughan, of Fredericksburg, now of Baltimore, and I am told was seen making for Alexandria, with an intention of taking the stage thither. He is artful, can both read and write, and is a good fiddler; it is therefore probable he may attempt a forgery, and pass for a freeman. He is most commonly known by the name of JACK TAYLOR, was originally from Essex county, has a father living there, and it is said he has a wife, the property of Mrs. Dalrymple, of Dumfries. Whoever secures him in any gaol, so that I get him, shall have Ten Dollars Reward, and if taken above sixty and not more than one hundred miles distant, and brought home, shall receive Twelve Dollars, and for any greater distance, Fifteen Dollars, with all reasonable expenses borne. Masters of vessels and stage drivers are forewarned carrying him out of the state, under penalty of the law.

CARTER BEVERLY.

October 6, 1799.

Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria.

NOTICE.

THE holders of Stock of the "Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria" are hereby notified, that a further payment of Two and a half dollars on each share, is required to be made at their office in Alexandria, on or before Wednesday the first day of January. Reference to the following annexed extract from the law of incorporation of this company, will shew the necessity of a PUNCTUAL observance of this call.

By order of the President and Directors,

J. B. NICKOLLS, Sec'y.

Alexandria, Sept. 14, 1799.

Extract from the act of assembly of the state of Virginia Incorporating the "Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria."

"AND if any subscriber, his executors, administrators or assigns, shall fail to pay the sum called for, upon each share so held by him, her, or them, at the time appointed for such payment, every such share shall be forfeited and all the monies paid thereupon for the use of the company; and the holder or holders of such share or shares, shall moreover be liable for the remaining sums of money, payable upon such share or shares when the sums shall be called for by the President and Directors.

12w

TAKE NOTICE.

That a petition will be presented to the next general assembly of the state of Virginia, for liberty to establish a ferry from the subscriber's land in the town of Alexandria to the Maryland shore.

JESSE TAYLOR.

Alexandria, 9th September, 1799. 2 m.

Roberts & Griffith

Have just received, and for Sale,

An assortment of

GROCERIES;

Among which are the following:

Imperial, Young Hyson, Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea } TEAS, of the latest importation and best quality, chiefly of the Delaware's cargo, the last arrival at Philadelphai from Canton,

Loaf, lump and brown sugar,
Coffee in bags and chocolate in boxes,
Holland and country gin,
French brandy and West-India rum,
Whiskey and peach brandy,
Rice in tierces,
Fresh raisins in kegs and boxes,
Soft and hard shell'd almonds,
Dixon's mustard,
Copperas, alum, brimstone and madder,
Fig blue in small boxes,
Poland starch and brown soap,
Leiper's snuff and rappee do.
Pepper, nutmegs, ginger and pimento,
Writing and wrapping paper,
Bar iron, castings and nails,
Window glass, 8 by 10 and 10 by 12,
A few sets of China,
A small invoice of well assorted saddlery, &c.

May 16.

French Evening School.

C. LEFEBVRE

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Alexandria, that he still continues to teach the FRENCH LANGUAGE, at the usual place. Days of tuition. Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, from six in the evening to nine at night.

Those who cannot make it convenient to attend School will be waited upon. He will also translate English into French, and French into English.

For further information, please to apply to C. Lefebvre, at the Washington Hotel, King-Street.

October 12. 1m.

Joshua Riddle

Has just received, and now offers for sale, at his store on Fairfax Street, a neat assortment of

GOODS;

AMONG WHICH ARE,

Cloths, kerseymeres, calimancoes, durants, moreens, muslins, chintzes, calicoes, ginghams, checks, striped linen and cotton, Irish linens, Britannias, bleached rolls, drillings, Russia duck, ticklenburgs, oznaburgs, &c. vest patterns, coloured nankeens, silk do. stockings, bed ticking, threads, tapes, and bobbin, loaf and brown sugars, chocolate, James River tobacco, pipes in kegs and boxes, tea trays, waiters and canisters, glass ware assorted, hard ware, Leiper's snuff, mustard, shoes assorted.

ALSO,

A Choice Collection of

FRESH TEAS,

Which he can recommend for the use of private families—consisting of Imperial, Young Hyson Hyson, Hyson Skin, &c.

July 18.

A CONVENIENT

DWELLING-HOUSE

To let by the quarter or year.

June 15. S. T. HOOE.

For Sale, Freight or Charter,

To any Port in the United States,

The Sloop

HARMONY,

58 tons burthen, built in the state of New Hampshire, in the year 1797, a good vessel, well found in every respect. For further particulars apply to Messrs. R. & J. HAMBLETON, or the captain on board, at Hambleton's Wharf.

For Sale, on board said Vessel,

100 Nova-Scotia Grindstones, and
A few barrels of Salmon.

October 31.

For Sale, Freight or Charter,

The well known Sch'r

NANCY,

John B. Frost, Master, Burthen about 600 barrels; has just performed a voyage for Messrs. Janney & Irish, and others—can be ready for receiving a cargo in two or three days. Apply to the Master, or

BARTIMEUS WHITE.

October 12.

THE Public are hereby informed that our Line of Stages is in complete order, and leaves the house of Mr. Peter Heiskell, sign of Gen. Washington, King-Street, Alexandria, every morning, at 8 o'clock, for Baltimore.

AMOS ALEXANDER,
JAMES BRYDEN,
J. H. BARNEY & CO.

October 31.

JUST RECEIVED,

By the Schooner Evelina, and for Sale, by

Josiah Faxon & Co.

A general Assortment of

SHOES,

Amongst which are

LADIES kid slippers of the latest taste and fashion, gentlemen's fine shoes, women's rand shoes, calf-skin and fancy stuff slippers, misses' Morocco and leather slippers, boys and children's shoes.

They have also for Sale,

Boston and Rhode-Island lime, West-India and N. E. rum, beef in barrels, mackerel, herrings, shad, loaf and brown sugar, coarse and fine salt, coffee in bags, mould candles, gin in cases, plank and scantling, and a few barrels of Pork.

September 5.

To be Rented,

and possession given immediately,

THE MILL of the subscribers, at the mouth of Goose Creek, in Loudoun county. In point of situation, none can surpass in having a great command of water, when othre neighboring Mills are without; as a grist mill; the Maryland and Virginia custom is considerable; and as a Merchant Mill, the country surrounding being a very good farming one, must always afford a constant supply of wheat. Any person who may incline to take the same for a term of years, may ascertain the terms on application to the Subscriber living in Loudon County, adjoining the premises.

LUDWELL LEE,
July 30. THOS. LUD. LEE.

John G. Ladd

Has just received, and now offers for Sale,

FRESH Chocolate in boxes
Malaga wine in small casks
Copperas
Allum,
Brimstone
Madder
Pearl ashes
Cheese in casks
Tanners' oil
Saltpetre
Stone lime
Cranberries in boxes
New-found Land herring, &c.

October 17.

Occoquan Mills, Oct. 10, 1799.

HAVING withdrawn from the concern that I was formerly interested in at this place, and having erected a Merchant Mill for myself, I have now the pleasure to inform such as wish to dispose of their wheat here, that I am a purchaser, and ready to manufacture on a pretty large scale, and shall be obliged for the offer of a part that may be convenient to this place.

ISAAC M'PHERSON.

☞ *WANTED,*

AT THIS PLACE,

3 or 4 good Carpenters.

ISAAC M'PHERSON.

Occoquan Mills, October 27.

Ricketts & Newton

HAVE RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

On moderate terms,

1 Bale of Hessians,
2 Bales German Oznaburgs,
1 Case Belfield Sheetings,
1 Case German Bedticks of a superior quality,
21 Kegs powdered Pearl Barley,
1 Hogshead Roll Brimstone, and

A handsome assortment of

FRANKLIN STOVES;

ALSO,

6 & 10 Plate Stoves,

Fitted up complete.

October 6.

JOHN FOSTER

Has at his Warehouse, at the corner of Prince and Royal Streets, formerly occupied by Mr. David Wilson Scott,

PRIME Philadel. piba Pork in barrels;
Prime and cargo Beef in do.
Madeira, Sherry, Port, Lisbon, Tenneriffe, and Malaga Wines of a superior quality;
Cogniac, French and Spanish Brandy;
4th proof Jamaica Spirits;
Grenada do.
Holland Gin;
London Draught Porter in hogsheads;
Imperial, Hyson, Y'g Hyson, Hyson-skin, Souchong & Bohea Teas of the first quality;
Scotch Barley of a superior quality;
Alum;
Durham Mustard in cases and bottles;
Black Pepper;
Allspice;
Anchovies and Capers;
Fig Blue;
Writing & Wrapping Paper;
6d. 10d. 12d. and 20d Nails in casks;
Gilt, Plated & Metal Coat & Breast Buttons;
White Chapel Needles assorted;
Brass Cabinet Ware;
A small assortment of Plated Candlesticks, Wax Stands, Bottle Stands, Salts, Tea Pots, Cream Ewers, &c. Cloths, Shoe, blacking, Dairy and Horse Brushes;
Smiths' Vices, black and bright—

Which he will sell by the package or otherwise on very moderate terms for cash or negotiable notes.

Alexandria, 10th Sept. 1799.

AMOS ALLEY

HAS removed his Shoe-Store next door to John Johnston Hatter's shop, and nearly opposite Dr. Kennedy's, where he has now on hand, and intends keeping, a general assortment of SHOES.

Country merchants and others may be supplied on the most reasonable terms.

Alexandria, Sept. 7.

FOR SALE.

For Ready Cash, or on a short Credit,

MOLASSES, By the Hogshead.
OZNABURGS, by the bale or bolt,
DOWLASS, BRITANIAS, PLATILLAS, } By the Box or Piece.
COFFEE, by the bag
2d, 3d, and 4th proof W. I. RUM, by the hhd.
1st and 2d quality MUSCOVADO SUGAR, by the barrel or hhd.

R. T. HOOE & Co.

June 15.

American Manufactory.

The subscribers offers for sale a quantity of

WINDOW GLASS,

from the Boston Manufactory, of different sizes. The quality of which is superior to that imported.

DAVID POLOCK & Co.

N. B. They will have a constant supply of this article, and will furnish any quantity of (sizes) from 6 by 8, to 12 by 18, and any that may be wanted larger, can be cut at the manufactory and will be supplied by orders being left with the subscribers.

Aug. 20.

☞ *STOPPED,*

On the 9th inst.

A GOLD WATCH, shewing the day of the week, month, &c. from a Negro Man, by the name of Harry, belonging to Mr. Fenwick, of Charles county, Maryland. The owner proving property and paying charges, may have it again, by applying to

BENJAMIN MITCHELL,
Clock and Watch Maker, Alexandria.

October 31.

To Rent

AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN,

a convenient two-story frame

Dwelling-House, Kitchen,

&c. adjoining Mr. M'Clean's bake-house.

For terms apply to

JOSEPH RIDDLE & Co.

Alexandria, Sept. 21, 1799.

ALEXANDRIA:
Printed every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday,
BY
HENRY GUEST, Jun.